The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1915.-SIXTEEN PAGES.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

> Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation Daily Average, 66,943; Sunday, 52,028

No. 20,074.

RUSSIANS ARE ABLE TO HOLD TEUTONS made a false report regarding the most important event which has occurred re-cently in the ranks of the Russian ON BUT ONE FRANT

Austro-Germans Continue to Make Progress.

THINKS PETROGRAD SAFE FROM CAPTURE BY ENEMY

Gen. Ruzsky Bases Optimism on Difficulties of Country and Coming of Winter.

PEOPLE OF GRODNO FLEEING

Entire Russian Province Being De serted by Inhabitants, Who Are Suffering Great Hardships.

LONDON, September 13, 11:44

the Galician frontier, where the Russians report a further success. In the north, where the Russian line has been straightened by a withdrawal of forces, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is directing a violent drive toward Dvina.

Selwianka Is Crossed.

very body of the convention army under my command, and his complete lack of respect for the life and property of the firm and his complete lack of respect for the life and property of the nationals and foreigners. I deemed it proper to interview him for the purpose of impressing upon him the necessity of an immediate change in actions and behavior.

"With this end in view, I started for his ranch at Nieves, Durango, accomplanted by a bodyguard, but, meeting with shots from Gen. Urbina and his staff, who had entrenched themselves in his house, I proceeded in the most adequate manner under the circumstances, compelling them to surrender, after which his execution was ordered by a court-martial held on the spot.

Too Many Assassinations

Selwianka Is Crossed.

In the center Crown Prince Leopold has forced his way over

Russians Admit Retirement.

of the armies on the Niemen it had been decided to retire a short distance, still

conjecture, but Gen. Ruzsky, commande of the northern Russian army, declares sitively that there is no danger tha Petrograd will fall this year before the guns of the invaders

Winter an Ally of Czar.

Gen. Ruzsky, in an interview with the Times correspondent attached to his headquarters, declared he considered the capture of Petrograd impossible because the military situation of Russia with relation to ammunition, rifles and fresh In addition to this, he pointed out that between the present front and Petrograd the ground offers endless difficulties to a German advance, quite apart from the fact that the approaching winter will hinder the digging of Russia, in fact, has gained an oppor-

tunity to take breath he said, and, hav-ing continued the campaign through the winter, will begin the war afrest in the spring with new armies and new

Deserting Grodno Province.

A wholesale exodus of the people is Virtually all of the townshins and villages of the Russian province of Grodno is reported by the correspondent a The people are fleeing afoot toward Baranovichi, the junction point of the railway leading to Vilna, Rovno, Brest-Litovsk and Minsk.
The refugees, numbering thousands,

are sleeping in the woods at night drenched by the cold rains. The au orities are doing their utmost to re

Petrograd Reiterates Claim.

PETROGRAD, September 12, via London, September 13.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers and seaplanes have been sent in pursuit of German submarines operating near the Crimean coast in the Black sea, according to an official statement issued at the war office. The statement, which reiterates today

the report made September 8 of a "great success" near Tarnopol and Trembowla, says:

"Enemy submarines have been reported in the Black sea near the coast of Crimea. Destroyers and submarines have been sent to pursue them.

"To sum up the situation, the Austrians and Germans have been dashing from one side to the other in an effort to strike a decisive blow. The German official statement of September 9 contradicts the statement made in our communication of September 9 that we took numerous prisoners and

selfort to strike a decisive blow. The great and considers it is duty to explain that it always has force and the rules of military authorities.

Waited for Verification.

Wa

fifteen-centimeter guns. The clearness of this document alone makes it impossible to doubt our success.

"Reports from the commander-inchief on the corresponding front, dated September 7 state that this stroke was planned beforehand by the army commander concerned as the result of information supplied by scouts. This, therefore, refutes the charge that we made a false report regarding the most

Everywhere Except in Galicia VILLA TELLS WHY

Too Many Assassinations and Too Great a Show of Independence.

Tomas Urbina by Gen. Villa was re-ceived directly from Gen. Villa today by Enrique Llorente, his agent here. In explanation of Urbina's execution, Gen. Villa sent this statement:

erable, because, without any scruples whatever, he executed all persons who incurred his displeasure. Of his acts ter point late last night. ne gave of late no accounts whatever to headquarters, nor to any authorities

Planned to Remonstrate.

a.m.—The Austro-German armies into consideration the increasing inon the eastern front, still striving subordination and cruelty of Gen. for definite results, are making progress everywhere except along

Too Many Assassinations.

"The execution of Gen. Urbina plucks the Selwianka, and is attacking in region which had been under his con-

the vicinity of Skidel.

In the south Field Marshal von Mackensen, on both sides of the Pinsk railroad, is pressing eastward toward the town. These movements have resulted in the capture of several thousand Russians.

The execution was caused entirely by the many assassinations ordered by Gen. Urbina, particularly in San Luis Potosi, proof of which I had just received and which moved me to make the decision which I carried out."

Advices to the Villa agency here to-day confirmed denial of rumors that Villa had succeeded in obtaining the accumulation of money which Urbina, as second in command of the Villa forces, had in his possession. The amount has been variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Pan-American Conference Soon.

The next step in the Mexican situa can conferees as soon as arrangements can be made for them to meet. Secretary Lansing talked with Presiback the Austro-Germans' of- dent Wilson today on Gen. Carranza's proposal to discuss international af-fairs, but nothing was disclosed re-

garding the conference.

Unofficial reports have reached here that a supplemental note is to be sent from Carranza sources outlining in detail what might be made matters of joint consideration. This would injoint consideration. This would in-clude war indemnities and guarantees

clude war indemnities and guarantees for foreigners.

The steamer Morro Castle reached Vera Cruz yesterday with a large quantity of war munitions for Carranza. He is said to have placed large orders to prepare for an embargo on arms by the United States.

Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing today and announced that he had postponed for a week his departure for Argentina in order to participate in the deliberations of the pan-American conferees. In the

of the pan-American conferees. In the meantime, Secretary Lansing will call the diplomats from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala together. time of the meeting will be an-ing to her owners here ther unced later. It is expected to be held washington either Wednesday or Washington either Wednesday or

Villa Troops Easily Beaten.

State Department advices from Torreon, all the recent encounters with Carranza every piece of freight offered as cargo forces in northern Mexico had made a poor showing. In many cases, it was declared, the Villa soldiers cast away their arms and abandoned towns apparently without any real defense

without any real defense.

Trains reaching Torreon with Villa troops were fueled with ties from the railroad tracks. Four, loaded with provisions, were abandoned. From some towns it is reported the troops fled so precipitately as to take no precautions against pursuit

against pursuit.

The military situation in northern Mexico is being closely watched. Carranza's generals are planning a general attack on Villa's forces at Tor-Maj. Gen. Funston today telegraphed he War Department that John Lowenbruck, the American ranchman held by Mexicans for ransom near Columbus

N. M., was now under protection of United States troops. Details of his rescue were not given. Conditions Terrible in Torreon.

LAREDO, Tex., September 13.-Terrible conditions in Torreon were reported the report made September 8 of a Laredo from the south. They said the great distance of this port from the

FABRE LINE SHIP REPORTED ON FIRE

Sant' Anna, From New York to Italian Ports, Said to Be Burning at Sea.

HE KILLED URBINA BEARS 1,764 PASSENGERS; **OVER 1,600 RESERVISTS**

No Word Received at New York Offices Other Than Message From Halifax Last Night.

NEW YORK, September 13 .- Local ofword during the morning hours today regarding the steamer Sant' Anna bound from New York for Italian ports with more than 1,600 Italian reservists "For some time past the behavior of and a large cargo of foodstuffs, which Gen. Tomas Urbina has become intol-had been reported on fire about 960 miles southeast from Halifax, N. S., in

D. H. E. Jones, senior partner of the firm of James W. Ellwell & Co., whom he was obliged to respect and local agents of the Fabre line, said he was at a loss to understand why Capt Francois Pavey of the Sant' Anna had not communicated with the office here "Under these conditions and taking if his ship were actually on fire or in

May Mean Different Ship.

"It is possible that the fire which oc curred on the Joseph W. Fordney, on of the firm's American ships, was re-

Fordney, which is a freighter, sailed from Archangel, Russia, August 18, for New York. Last Wednesday a fire was discovered in one of her holds among \$800 bales of flax.

"The Fordney put into St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday and the fire department there got the flames under control and the ship sailed yesterday for New York. The vessel was reported yesterday by the Cape Race radio station as being all right."

Mr. Jones announced today that he had sent the following message to the home office of the line in Marseille, France:

France:
"Newspapers report Sant'Anna on fire, latitude 40.23, longitude 47.30. Have no confirmation of this from captain. Hope this baseless."
Mr. Jones also said he had telegraphed to Halifax for information.

wireless Received at Halifax.

The message received at Halifax stated the Sant' Anna was on fire, in distress and needed assistance. Her position was given as latitude 40.23 north, longitude 47.30 west. This is approximately 960 miles southeast of approximately 960 miles southeast of Halifax, and as the Sant' Anna's radio equipment was not powerful, it was thought the message had been relayed by a steamer much nearer Halifax than the position given for the Sant'

Anna.

The Sant' Anna sailed from New York September 8 for Naples, Genoa and Marseille, with seventeen first-class, forty-four second class and 1,703 steerage passengers. With few exceptions all of the steerage passengers were Italian reservists who had come to New York from all parts of the United States.

States.
The first cabin passengers are H. G. Demeli, New York city; Mrs. Demeli, his mother; Miss Martha Landry, New York city; Sister Benjamina Ferrero, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. A. Leland Gambinossi and Miss G. Leland Gambinossi and Miss G. Leland Gambinossi and Miss G. Leland Barthe States Gambinossi and Miss G. Leland Gambinossi of San Francisco, Miss Bertha Crocker and Miss E. Laughton of Lake Placid, N. Y.; Mrs. J. R. Putnam; Miss Doando, her daughter, six years of age; Miss M. Barincou, New York city; Mrs. Eleonara Doremus Smith and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Beall, New York city; C. A. Stewart, Philadelphia; Rev. Edward McGrath, Providence, and Miss F. Feller, Philadelphia.

Carries Cargo of Foodstuffs.

When the Sant' Anna sailed from New York she carried a cargo consisting largely of foodstuffs. According to her owners here there were "Several of our vessels have been

set on fire recently," said Mr. Jones. We have had the vessels under the closest kind of watch while in port escribed as coming from an unofficial and no Germans or Austrians were reliable source, say Villa troops in permitted on the pier. We examined

actines."

It was said today that the sailing of the Sant' Anna from this port was delayed twenty-four hours to permit a thorough search because the suspicions of her officers had been aroused by rumors that a bomb had been placed aboard.

No Word Received Today.

HALIFAX, N. S., September 13 .- The marine and fisheries department here has received no word from the liner Sant' Anna since the brief mesage re-ceived last night by way of Cape Race telling of her plight nearly 1,000 miles off this port. Agent Harvey said today that the

steamer was directly in the lane of travel between New York and Mediteranean ports and he believed that by this time other steamers were stand-The department here is not sending

ALLIES TO COPY GERMANS IN CONDUCT OF THE WAR

ROME, September 12, via Paris, Sepmber 13.-The next meeting of the Italian cabinet will deal with new meas-



ATTACK BY SUBMARINE ON A NORWEGIAN SHIP

LONDON, September 13, 12:15 p.m.-An attack with gunfire on a neutral ship by a German submarine is reported in a dispatch from Christiania to Reuter's Telegram Company.

upon the Norwegian ship Presto, with ing newspapers are replete with leadcargo of wood, last Friday. The crey was saved.

Hotel Burns; Loss, \$250,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Septem ber 13 .- Fire early today destroyed the largest in this region. The property was valued at \$250,000. The hotel was closed last week for the season.

Swiss Ammunition for Italy. GENEVA. Switzerland. September 13 ported to have placed an order for \$7,000. 000 worth of ammunition with Swiss firms at Chaux de Fonds.

Aim Bombs at German Cruiser attacked a small German cruiser off Windaum. They dropped eight bombs all of which missed.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL

AN AMERICAN TROOPER

BROWNSVILLE. Tex., September 13.

One United States trooper was killed and two others were wounded, one probably fatally, early today when a gang of Mexican bandits attacked the American patrol of seven men at an irrigation pumping plant several miles up the river from this point.

The soldier killed was Private Kraft, who received a wound through the head. Private Forney was shot through the back and is expected to die. Private Walsh also was wounded, but his condition is not considered serious.

The firing was heard by nearby detachments, who located it at the pumping plant on the Los Indios project, but assistance which was rushed to the be-

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

THE CONVERT.

Statesmen Divided Over Request of U.S. That Ambassador Be Recalled.

GENEVA, Switzerland, September 13, The submarine is said to have fired via Paris, 3:30 p.m .- The Vienna mornment on Dr. Dumba's recall was ready for publication. It was understood that this would be withheld until official advices had been received from the Austrian ambassador to the United States, considering the affair one of vital interest.

From these articles it would appear that the request for his recall has divided Austro-Hungarian statesmen into two camps. Those of the party of Baron Burian, the foreign minister, apparently are persuaded that Ambassa-

Mansions Hotel at Manitou, one of the two camps. Those of the party of of Count von Bernstorff the German out orders from the home government The Hungarian party, on the contrary, believes that Dr. Dumba did his duty

Emperor Displeased at Action.

It is gleaned from the newspaper BERLIN, September 13, via London.—
An official statement issued at the war was displeased when he learned of the tions of the two nations shall remains. office says: "Several Russian seaplanes action that had been taken by the United States in the case of the ambassador, and that in substance he expressed the view that the personality of the Austrian ambassador was a sufficient guarantee against statements attributed to him by the United States which were without a solid basis of fact. It is declared likewise that tele-

condition is not considered serious.

The firing was heard by nearby detachments, who located it at the pumping plant on the Los Indios project, but assistance, which was rushed to the beleaguered men came too late to prevent casualties. The squad of troopers was fired upon from the darkness by a gang estimated at forty in number. It is believed the bandits have crossed into Mexico.

The men were from Troop C. 12th Cavalry, and were in charge of a noncommissioned officer.

Immediately upon receipt of a report of the fight, Col. A. P. Blocksom, commanding at Fort Brown, left for the scene to make an investigation.

Before leaving for Los Indio, Col. Blocksom issued orders doubling the United States Army guard, both at the international ferry and the

manders.

Well informed Germans, such as Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, believes the situation again serious, not so much because of its intrinsic merits as on account of the manner in which it has been handled.

Dr. Dumba Awaits Recall. LENOX. Mass., September 12.-Am

assador Dumba, whose recall was re bassador Dumba, whose recall was requested by President Wilson, was preparing today to leave his summer home here within a very short time. He has engaged a furniture packer to prepare his personal effects for shipment, and has also notified his chauffeur that he would not require his services after the end of the week.

It was said at the office of the embassy staff today that no formal statement on Dr. Dumba's recall was ready

4:30 p.m.—In an article in the Vossische Zeitung entitled "Tension," George Bernhard, the political writer, discusses the Dumba incident as a prelude to a survey of the general European situation. He states that the course pursued by Ambassador Dumba might not have been diplomatic, but that whether it was justifiable under international law is a debatable point. He says:

"The ambassador was not only justified, but was under obligation to point out, either personally or through consuls, the undignified and punishable procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "abase of the procedure with the state of the procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "abase of the procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "abase of the procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "abase of the procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian will be necessary in the procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "abase of the curse of affairs.

"I feel very much attracted by this invitation. It has a poetic value, as your representative has just pointed out, in the extraordinary circumstance of these two armies coming together in the most fraternal relations which and the procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "abase of the curse of affairs.

"I feel very much attracted by this invitation. It has a poetic value, as your representative has just pointed out, in the extraordinary circumstance of the case to arbitration.

Assurances to Be Confirmed.

It was felt at the State Department that Count von Bernstonf's vis

Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "ab-solutely correct" and adds: "It again as of old (the American government calls them friendly)." Bernhard expresses the belief that there is no likelihood of mor ous complications as a result of the latest development.

BULGARS AND GREEKS IN CLASH ON BORDER

are constantly flying over Serbian and Bulgarian territory from Orsova, Hungary, to Adrianople. Each of them is loaded to its full capacity, according to the reports, with supplies for the Turks.

Navy Department.

A general invitation has been extended to all members of the Grand Army of the Republic which will then be in national encampment in Wash been ordered not to diners without warning.

Administration official ington and to all Confederate Veterans silence, not only on the

Reservists Called Home. ROME, Septtember 12, via Paris, Sep-

ember 13.-All Bulgarian reservists in taly have been recalled to the colors Transportation expenses arre being defrayed through the legation here. SOFIA, Buigaria, September 13, via London, 2:50 p.m .- An urgent appeal

FORCED TO DECLINE GERMAN ENVOY AND REQUEST TO SPEAK MR. LANSING CONFER

President So Busy With Inter- Discuss Relations With U. S. national Affairs He Cannot Accept Invitations.

His liberty mortgaged beyond recall to affairs of international importance the President does not regard himsely free to accept invitations that will re quire him to make addresses.

So he told a delegation from Manas sas, Va., which waited upon him this morning. He declined the invitation of Manassas to be present at the dedication, September 30, of a tablet to commemorate the first instance in his tory of a meeting in amity of forme hostile armies on the battlefield where they had opposed each other.

they had opposed each other.

The event commemorated by the bronze tablet is the meeting of the Blue and the Gray, held at Manassas, July 21, 1911, at ceremonies in which President Taft participated. That occasion is now known as "the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace," and brought together Federal and Confederate soldiers who had fought against one another either on the occasion of the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, or in the second battle, August 28, 29 and 30, 1862.

or in the second battle, August 26, 22, and 30, 1862.

The delegation which waited upon the President was headed by Representative Carlin of Alexandria, who made the appointment, and by George C. Round, chairman of the delegation, there were thirty-five in the party, including eight women, residents of cluding eight women, residents Manassas. Mr. Carlin and Mr. Rou Manassas. Mr. Carlin and an income as spokesmen for the delegation, both persisted in urging the President's attendance, suggesting even that no speech would be exacted should he consent merely to dedicate the tablet.

Does Not Regard Himself Free. The President's response was a grace-

gard himself able to accept invitations which will call upon him for oratory

which will call upon him for oratory. He used the phrase:
"I simply feel that I have forfeited my liberty." His nearest duty, to keep in mind the international situation, he regarded as the most obvious and imperative duty. "I would not be worthy of your trust," he added, "If I did not come to such a conclusion."

Representative Carlin expressed the confidence of himself and of the delegation in the capacity of the President to deal with the international situation. This was in response to the remark of the President that the delegation wants these international matters taken care of "as best we know how."

"And I ought not to send my thoughts afield," concluded the President. He stood by that, declining the pressure brought to make him modify his declination, urging that no further ef-fort be made to tempt him, when the occasion so appealed to his historic and poetic sense. Reminded of a former

occasion so appealed to his historic and poetic sense. Reminded of a former promise to visit Manassas on an early occasion, he commented:

"When I made that promise of which you just reminded me things were just beginning, and a great many things have happened since which have altered not only the aspect of our own affairs but the aspect of the affairs of the world.

Must Be Handled Promptly.

"My experience here day by day," he so suddenly, and have to be handled ceeding amicably and were awaiting so promptly and sometimes with so much thoughtful discretion, that I real-

my liberty for the present and that my nearest duty is the most obvious and imperative duty. I have been obliged imperative duty. I have been obliged to say this to all invitations, however

tempting in character.

And I would not be worthy of your trust if I did not come to such a conlusion, because I know that you want international matters taken care

Grant and Lee avenues, Manassas—
not on the battlefield, but in the heart
of the community—on the spot where
former President Taft and former Gov.
Mann with a thousand veterans of the
ileved there would be an amicable adjustment of the disarrangements caused
justment of the disarrangements caused blue and the gray, joined forty-eight by the sinking of the Arabic and other KAVALA, Greece, September 11, via
Paris, September 13.—Reports of a
frontier skirmash between Greek and
Bulgarian patrols near Fatorna have
been officially confirmed and an investigation ordered.

German aeroplanes, it is said here,
are constantly flying over Serbian and
Bulgarian territory from Orsea Hun
Rulgarian territory from Orsea Hun
Rulgarian territory from Orsea Hun
Rulgarian territory from Orsea Hun-

Special invitations have been sent to the Secretaries of War and Navy and to Gov. Stuart of Virginia.

Invitation by Mr. Round.

In extending the invitation to the President, Chairman Round said: "The latest grammar school history of the United States publishes a full page illustration of the hand-shaking of the Blue and Gray at Manassas, July 21, 1911, as the most significant

Growing Out of Torpedoing

ONE CENT.

NEGOTIATIONS BELIEVED ' PROCEEDING AMICABLY

of Ocean Liners.

Agreement for Arbitration on Reparation for American Lives Lost May Be Reached.

Count von Bernstorff, the Gernan ambassador, conferred with Secretary Lansing at noon today in an endeavor to clear up the disputed points in the relations between the United States and Germany growing out of the torpedoing of peaceful passenger steamships by German submarines, more particularly the case of the steamship Arabic, tor-

pedoed by a German submarine. The conference lasted thirty minutes. Upon leaving the State Department the ambassador said to inquirers: "I really cannot say anything

about what I said to the Secretary or what he said to me. That rests with Secretary Lansing. I really cannot talk to you now.' The ambassador made it clear,

however, that there was not a deadlock. Some of his interviewers found in his manner something on which to forecast a favorable outcome. It is believed by some officials that arbitration

may be agreed upon. Secretary Also Silent.

Secretary Lansing, like the ambas ence in any way. When Count von Bernstorff returned to the embassy he sent a report to his foreign office which was believed to outline the evidence Secretary Lansing has to show the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and to controvert the claim that she was about to ram the submarine. It was understood that the conference developed no suggestion from either side that the of submarine warfare be included in a proposal for arbitration. The inference which officials allowed to go out was that the negotiations were, so far, pro-

further developments between Washington and Berlin.

of the cessation of attack by subma-rines on liners. The declaration that the United States would not discuss the Lusitania until it had been established whether the sinking of the Arabic was a justified act increases the importance of the decision of the After Secretary Lansing left the

After Secretary Lansing left the rhese international matters taken care of as best we know how and I ought not to send my thoughts afield." Tablet on Courthouse Lawn. The bronze tablet to be dedicated will be placed on the courthouse lawn at Grant and Lee avenues, Manassas— After Secretary Lansing left the President he announced that no decision had been reached as to Germany's proposal to arbitrate the case, this announcement causing a slight but matter was decided one way or the Other. Count von Bernstorff was optimistic that the relations between this countries the president he announced that no decision had been reached as to Germany's proposal to arbitrate the case, this announcement causing a slight the president he announced that no decision had been reached as to Germany's proposal to arbitrate the case, this announcement causing a slight the surprise, as it had been believed the matter was decided one way or the causing a slight the proposal to arbitrate the case, this announcement causing a slight the surprise, as it had been believed the matter was decided one way or the causing a slight the proposal to arbitrate the case, the surprise, as it had been believed the matter was decided one way or the causing and the proposal to arbitrate the case, the surprise, as it had been believed the matter was decided one way or the causing and the proposal to arbitrate the case, the surprise, as it had been believed the matter was decided one way or the causing and the proposal to arbitrate the case, the surprise are the case, the proposal to arbitrate the case, the surprise are the case, the proposal to arbitrate the case, the case of the case

had been ordered not to attack peaceful Administration officials maintained

Administration officials maintained silence, not only on the Arabic situation, but on the Dumba case. Nevertheless, it was understood that while Germany's explanation of the sinking of the Arabic was considered unsatisfactory, the United States would consent to the arbitration of the reparation issue if the discussion were limited to the question of fact as to whether the submarine commander was justified in launching his torpedo. That would not involve general principles for which the Washington government has contended. The Berlin note declared the commander attacked the Arabic because he thought she was about to ram the submarine. Testimony of the liner's passengers, however, tends to show the ship was torpedoed without warning.

Government officials awaited news from Ambassador Penfield on Austria's reception of the request that Ambassador Dumha he recalled. Press dispatches had tion of the request that Ambassador Dumba be recalled. Press dispatches had stated that the Vienna foreign office

ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA EXPLAINED BY GERMANY

Germany's explanation of the unsue cessful attempt to destroy the Cunard liner Orduna, July 9, is that the sub-